

THE ANACONDA STANDARD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Delivered by carrier or mail at ten dollars a year, three dollars a quarter or one dollar a month.

THE STANDARD

Is the only daily newspaper with telegraph dispatches in Deer Lodge county. It prints more telegraphic news than any other newspaper in Montana.

Correspondence and business letters should be addressed to

THE STANDARD

Corner of Main and Third streets, Anaconda, Montana.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF DEER LODGE COUNTY.

Democratic State Convention.

A democratic state convention will be held at Bozeman, Mont., on Thursday, June 2, 1892, for the purpose of selecting six delegates and six alternate delegates to represent the democracy of Montana at the national democratic convention to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1892, and to transact such other business as may properly come before such a body.

The democratic county committees of the several counties of the state are requested to call primary meetings and county conventions for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state convention at as early a date as is practicable.

The several counties of the state will be entitled to representatives as follows:

Beaverhead	9	Jefferson	10
Cascade	15	Lewis and Clark	20
Chouteau	15	Madison	20
Custer	6	Mineral	10
Dawson	8	Missoula	10
Deer Lodge	8	Park	10
Fort Hall	6	Yellowstone	6
Gallatin	10		

The delegates selected by the several county conventions to the state convention at Bozeman will also be, by order of the state central committee, the delegates to the state convention to nominate a state ticket, to be held at Great Falls at a date to be hereafter named by the committee.

The state central committee has adopted the following rules for the government of the state convention:

1. Delegates and alternate delegates shall be democratic residents of the county they represent.

2. In the absence of a delegate his alternate shall cast his vote.

3. In the absence of a delegate and his alternate a majority of the delegation of that county shall be entitled to cast the vote of the absence.

4. In case any county shall be without representation, either by delegates or their alternates, such county shall not be entitled to vote.

By order of the state democratic central committee.

E. E. COLLINS, Chairman.
R. W. COOLEY, Secretary.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1892.

New York state is looking after its working classes with a watchful eye, and much of the legislation it is enacting in their interests is worthy of general adoption. By a bill signed last week by Governor Flower females under 21 and males under 18 shall not be employed in any manufacturing establishment more than sixty hours a week. The important provision of this law is the one which suppresses the evil of "sweating shops" in large cities, where women and children send long hours each day, often including Sunday.

To-day the convention of New York democrats protesting against Hill's midwinter convention will be held at Syracuse. Preparations have been made for an immense gathering. In addition to the delegates, a large number of prominent New York democrats will be present as spectators and counsellors. The attention of the political world is fastened upon this convention, and in proportion as wisdom and prudence characterize the proceedings the cause of Cleveland will be advanced or retarded. Exceedingly skillful manipulation is needed to disentangle the snarl that democratic politics has got into in New York.

One of the latest census bulletins shows the proportion of the two sexes in the United States. The excess of females over males is pronounced in some of the eastern states. The population under 17 years of age is almost equally divided between the girls and boys, but above that age the women decidedly outnumber the men. This is explained partly by the fact that men engage in more hazardous undertakings, but chiefly, no doubt, by the fact that so many unmarried young men come West to grow up with the country. Several of the eastern newspapers have engaged in a most serious discussion of the question, "What shall be done with the surplus of marriageable women?" and it is generally suggested that they enter the professions or fields of technical labor. That is all right, of course, for those that are built that way, but a more satisfactory method of reducing the surplus of women is for more of them to come West and run up against the surplus of men.

THEY ARE FAITHLESS.

For weeks, there has been any amount of talk in undertone touching the loyalty of Colonel Sanders and Commodore Power to interests that very closely concern the people of Montana. Power has been dropping about like a headless hen, getting himself mixed up in schemes which, in the direct interest of this state, have been resisted by Congressman Dixon and Commissioner Maginnis. Sanders has refused to be active or helpful—he has pretended to be both, but his conduct does not justify the professions he makes.

Read the STANDARD's Washington letter which appears on this page to-day. It has some very pointed criticism and makes assertions to which the people of Montana ought to pay heed. One of its paragraphs says: "In the railroad controversy, involving the mineral-land question, it will be just as well to entertain safe doubt until it is proved that Sanders and Power are not the advocates for the Northern Pacific while they are supposed to be the defenders of the people."

This is not random talk or irrespon-

sible gossip. We call attention to the fact that the STANDARD's staff correspondence always carries the initials of the writer's name. He is known personally to many of our readers, Sanders and Power are well acquainted with him. His rank as one of the safest and most experienced special correspondents at the national capital is perfectly well attested, and if he gives false testimony, the two pseudosensors know how to call both the newspaper and its correspondent to personal account. In fact, our own private information is that our correspondent makes a mild statement regarding facts which are notorious in official circles in Washington.

It is not our purpose to mix politics in the important questions pending in Washington. These questions involve the heritage of the people of Montana. Everywhere in the state, democrats and republicans understand how immense the damage will be if the people fail in their fight with the land-grabbing. In hope of preserving to the people the public domain, some of the state's representatives are making an earnest and intelligent contest. You can tell who these men are—their honesty of purpose has never been questioned, and the people are putting faith in their endeavor.

In view of the enormous interest at stake, things reach a pretty tough pass when the two men who ought to be at the forefront, are reputed in circles at the national capital where the fight centers, to be laggards, or a good deal worse.

THE ARITHMETIC OF IT.

Somebody who has had access to the tally sheets of both parties, has been at pains to figure out the exact number of purchasable votes in Rhode Island. He announces it to be exactly 4,915. The number of votes cast at the state election in April was 54,437, which would make the proportion of corruptible to incorruptible voters about as one to ten. Upon a basis of the total number of voters in the state, 69,481, however, the ratio is one to thirteen. An attempt has been made to prepare similar figures in Connecticut, but with results not quite so definite. Estimates of the purchasable votes in the Nutmeg state vary from 16,000 to 25,000, out of a total of 196,000 voters, or from ten to fifteen per cent. Accepting these two New England states as a fair sample, it is probably not an overestimate to place the corrupt vote in every close state as fully ten per cent.

The party with a corruption fund large enough to control this ten per cent, or the greater share of it, has, therefore, a powerful advantage. This branch of politics has been reduced by such men as Quay and Dudley to an exact science, and were it not for the obstacles interposed by the Australian ballot to the exercise of their genius in its fullest scope the republican party would be looking forward to the presidential election with well-developed confidence.

TO-DAY'S CONVENTION.

The indications are that the democratic convention to be held in Silver Bow county to-day will be a gathering free from contention of every name and nature. If any contests are in sight, in the election of delegates to the state convention, we have not heard of them—there appears to be nothing over which any controversy is liable to come up.

The business of the convention will be of a simple nature—all its members have to do is to select good men for seats in the convention to be held at Bozeman, next month. The delegates named for that convention will help to select democrats who will represent Montana in the party's national convention to be held in Chicago.

On that score, there is no whisper of controversy in Silver Bow county, so that the proceedings of to-day will probably be as harmonious as the most ardent advocate of peace might wish.

FROM CAPITOL HILL.

Staff Correspondence of the Standard.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—This letter will be a little behind time, for a reason that the writer personally regrets deeply. Just as I was about to begin it yesterday I heard the report of the death of Col. C. A. Broadwater, and left my office to go to the capitol and inquire about it. There I found the Montana delegation in some excitement about the report, which had been received first by Senator Brice, but was not then implicitly believed by him. Mr. Sanders and Mr. Power soon after heard of it, and Major Maginnis heard of it from Senator Vilas, who said that he feared the report to be true. Major Maginnis and Representative Dixon at once sent dispatches inquiring about the truth of the report, and late in the afternoon received corroboration of it from correspondents in Helena. Mr. Brice and Mr. Vilas were both very much grieved at the information. They had known Mr. Broadwater as a member of the national committee, and not very long ago he was here and among warm friends, working to secure the passage of the Helena post bill. He was not as well then as he ought to have been, but he was so much better than he had been early in the winter that his condition was promising.

It was Colonel Broadwater's practice when in Washington to stop at Welcker's hotel. He came here after new year a short time, and was very weak, nervous and anxious about his health. Dr. Sowers, a physician who then attended him, found him in a depressed condition, and after an examination declared that he must take plenty of outdoor exercise and rest. As a way to secure for him the exposure he needed, and exemption from excitement, he prescribed a voyage to Italy. So Colonel Broadwater took the steamer to Genoa, just for the trip. Friends who went to the steamer with him reported him to be in great need of composure, as he was so weak and sensitive that he could not talk about the most trivial matters. The trip was one upon which it was not possible to get any news

except at Genoa for a few days, so that the patient was not stimulated by consideration of any topics brought before him. He showed great improvement when he returned here, and if he had gone at once to his home in Helena he would undoubtedly have been wiser than in staying here, looking after the project which he had very much at heart, but which would have been put through undoubtedly if he had not been here to hurry it along.

Should Representative Dixon conclude that it will be wise to try the fortunes of the mineral land classification bill in the house under the order of suspension of the rules, it may be advanced to the senate before this reaches you. So far as the temper of the house is concerned, he is sure that he would have a two-thirds majority for it—which must have to pass under suspension. If there is an opposition, it will be organized by the Northern Pacific, and Idaho will help that company. Mr. Sweet has prepared a minority report that meets with the approval of Mr. McNaught, but it does not secure the approval of Mr. Dixon, who regards the proposition that it contains, to give to the company lands in lieu of the mineral lands surrendered, only a postponement of the old controversy. Idaho, he says, feels very comfortably disposed toward that proposition, for the reason that the company, if driven out of Idaho, would undertake to secure its indemnity lands in Montana. There is great astonishment among some of the Montana people at the discovery that Power appears to be heart and soul with the Northern Pacific people in this matter, and that he is in accord with Sweet of Idaho in his suggestion that the Northern Pacific be allowed to take more land in Montana than they have already taken. Dixon still holds to the belief that the company should not be permitted, on any account, to take the lands in the indemnity limit that were settled upon by persons who occupied them before the company came along and after the limit of time had expired in which the company had stipulated to complete the railroad in Montana.

It would seem to a man up a tree as if it was pretty near time that the people in Montana who elect members of the legislature to elect senators of the United States should endeavor next time they choose senators to make their election so sure that the senate shall not put in men who make a business of skulking or working against the interests of the state they are supposed to represent. There has been more than one complaint that Sanders and Power—particularly Sanders, cannot be depended upon to be for measure even when they are talking for it. For Helena they might be supposed to be all right, and yet I have heard more than one Helena man express his emphatic belief that Sanders was working directly against the interests of his own town when he was permitting it to be understood that he was in favor of the measure under discussion. In the railroad controversy, involving the mineral land question, it will be just as well to entertain safe doubts until it shall have been proved that Sanders and Power are not the advocates for the Northern Pacific while they are supposed to be the defenders of the people.

After this week the capital will be duller for a month than it has been in four years at this season. Many of the members, and about one hundred of the leading correspondents in the two houses will leave for Minneapolis. For a fortnight, more or less, they will be in Minneapolis. Business in the congress will be slow, and nothing of importance will be taken up during the absence of any man who is interested in it. As the democrats will want to be away in the succeeding fortnight, and they will not care to have the republicans running things, it will be easy to agree on an armistice. When the two parties get through with their conventions there will be a rushing of work, and the business of the remainder of the session will be pushed as rapidly as slow habits will permit them to be hurried. There is hope with Holman that he will be able to get his last appropriation bill out of the house early in July. That will make it possible to adjourn by August 1. I do not confidently look for an adjournment on that date, but it is possible.

The Washington correspondents are going to Minneapolis more comfortably than any of the delegates. A train, consisting of a combination car, dining car, three new Pullman sleepers, and the necessary service to make it operate properly, has been placed at the disposal of the special committee of press correspondents, by the Pennsylvania railroad. By this committee only press correspondents have been allowed to take passage. They will be taken to Minneapolis, then from Minneapolis to Chicago, and between the conventions may be hauled on a trip that is to be arranged later. After the democratic convention the train will haul the party back to Washington. There is no bother about baggage, no change for anything, and every comfort that this country knows in the way of traveling accommodations. Assistant General Passenger Agent Boyd, of the Pennsylvania railroad, who offered this train two years ago, before any other company thought of suggesting "rates," will go along. He is a good fellow, if he is "thicker than three in a bed" with Harrison, and he will be as good company as if he were a newspaper man.

Some time ago I mentioned that there had been an invitation from Montana gentlemen for a party of eastern newspaper men to run to Butte and Helena between the conventions. The disposition then was to accept it, but now I find that it is considered to be so long a jaunt that it is questionable whether it will be considered safe to undertake it. Colonel Broadwater was very much interested in having this visit made, and he received several assurances from newspaper men just before he left here, that they would try to come out and see him at his "tub" before they proceeded to nominate a democratic president.

My conviction about the superficiality of the latest silver spirit in the house was supported by the action of the house in rejecting the free-silver amendment to the sundry civil bill. The house has got through with silver, I think, until next half. Seven months later there may be some activity in the house on that subject.

E. G. D.

Sex and Intellect.

That is a foolish discussion which the London Medical society has started on the question: "Have women less brain power than men?" The answer is that

some women have better brains than some men, and some men have better brains than some women. Also, some women have better brains than some other women, and some men have better brains than some other men.

THE PITH OF POLITICS.

Green Baum ought to ripen and drop off.—New York World.

Blaine's pole can reach the persimmons if he wants them.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Harrison has attended no circus this season. He proposes to have one a little later in the season.—Atlanta Constitution.

The newspapers till week will all have headlines, "Blaine in the Race." Next week it will be, "Blaine Won't Run."—St. Louis Republic.

Minneapolis imagines that it feels big over the coming big election, but if all go who say they're going it will doubtless feel rather small.—Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Blaine's war substitute and Mr. Harrison's North Carolina delegate both got into jail. Great republican leaders can't always be in luck.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Headman Clarkson won his title under the Harrison administration. Now he wants to lop off the head of the administration. Clarkson is something in the nature of a boomerang.—Boston Herald.

John I. Blair of New Jersey, aged 93 years, and worth \$50,000, will go to the Minneapolis convention to vote for Harrison. He may be the only wealthy monopolist there in person, but they will all be represented.—Omaha World-Herald.

The republican national committee is divided on sectional lines. The southern members are generally favorable to the renomination of Harrison. It might be more accurate, if less courteous, to say that they are administration cliques.—St. Louis Republic.

Congressman Lind of Minnesota is in favor of Jerry Brandt, the attorney to the somewhat apathetic public that "Secretary Rank is the strongest man in the republican party to-day."

No other candidate could poll nearly so many votes in the West, and no other candidate would have an advantage over him in the East.

The Nebraska delegation to the republican national convention is instructed for Harrison, but the delegation is composed in part of anti-Harrison men and the best-informed politicians think that a deal has been made by which Harrison will be given a complimentary vote and that the delegation will divide, six and probably eight of the sixteen delegates going to other candidates, with Alger preferred.

Hon. Allan G. Thurman drove down town in Columbus the other day in company with his grandson, young Algie. To a reporter the old man said: "This is the first time I have been down to my old office and about the city for three months. I am feeling better than I have at any time since last fall, but the rheumatism has made me slightly lame." "Are you going to the democratic national convention?" was asked. "No," said Judge Thurman. "All matters of that kind I leave to younger men."

PROMINENT OR PECULIAR.

B. M. Stanley is to stay with the king of the Belgians at Ostend toward the end of June.

The new archbishop of Westminster is in favor of giving lager beer to the working people.

Lord Gray, who is now in his 90th year, has just sent to press a pamphlet on the "Commercial Policy of the British Colonies and the McKinley Tariff."

Daniel B. Cummins, president of the Girard National bank of Philadelphia, has just been asked a commission of 1 per cent, for the administration of an estate of \$500,000.

Jules Massenet is regarded by many people as the most popular musician in Paris. An American acquaintance describes him as talking faster and displaying more energy than any other man in the French capital.

All admirers of Shakespeare have a tender feeling for the City of Verona, and will regret to hear that there is trouble in the city council over the recent mutilation of the statue of Paul Veronese. The statue has lost its nose, and the sculptor refuses to put on a new one, but says he will put on a new head. He also says that he will put a head on any other sculptor who touches his statue.

QUIPS AND RETORTS.

A honeymoon is that blissful time of hugs and kisses, prose and rhyme, which ends the very first time she asks him for his pocketbook.

Professor—One swallow can't make a summer. Freshman—But one watermelon can supply a spring. Teacher's Weekly.

Teacher—What is a knight-errant, George? George—A fellow who goes for the doctor after dark, and—Detroit Free Press.

There are men with natures so small that, if there is anything in transmigration, they will probably reappear as microbes.—Washington Star.

"I've noticed a queer thing about bald old bachelors." "What's that?" "They have long hairs on their coat sleeves."—New York Herald.

Mable—I had a handsome young man at my feet yesterday. Amy—Yes, I noticed you had bought a new pair of shoes.—Detroit Free Press.

Customer (in a restaurant)—See here, waiter, I've found a button in this salad. Waiter—That is all right, sir; it is a part of the dressing.

Emeralda—Are you going to take us to Saratoga this summer, pa? Pa—No, my dear; there is a place in Pennsylvania called Economy, and if we go anywhere it will be there.—Texas Sittings.

Wife—You know those imported pearl buttons that you got for me yesterday, darling? Husband—Yes. What about them? Wife—I was thinking that it would be so nice if I had some sort of a gown to go with them.—Cath Eclectic.

"What is that lumen set out for under the glass case?" asked Bunting at the dime museum. "That is a relic of Edgar Allen Poe." "How so?" "You know that he was so poor he missed his money." This was one of the meals he didn't eat.—New York Sun.

Wraithful suburbanite (who has just moved in)—Say, if you don't keep your side of this alley cleaner, by hooky, I'll report you to the health officer! The other man—Go ahead with your report, my friend. I'm the health officer.—Chicago Tribune.

Judge Waxen's Political Problems.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Politics stretches out all the human nether that is in a man.

The stumpy speculator told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, he'd lose his job the next day.

There's no use of talkin', a man can't love his enemies and stay in politics.

The stumpy cut out the patterns and the legislators saw by the goods.

An American flag pole is the highest thing on earth.

Political bosses are mostly headed torps the people don't like, but they don't get there very often.

Here lately the cornfield boys next to the public field and faint much advantage to neither one of them.

A million dollars goes a long way in politics.

A SLEEP SONG.

Willow, where the rushes grow
Softly swishing, softly swaying,
Sing a music sweet and low,
While the breezes round you playing
Gently come—gently go.

Wind that in the trees doth blow
With a sweet seductive sighing,
Sing a lullaby you know,
Dreampant as the shadows flying,
Something soft—something slow.

River, as you onward flow,
A crooning song of no man's making,
Let me never weary of you
With no thought of sad awaking,
Even now—even so.

—Good Words.

A carrier pigeon alighted in an exhausted condition on a transatlantic steamer recently many miles at sea.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. E. J. LEONARD.
DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN
A specialty. Also of nose, throat and lungs and nervous system.

OFFICE HOURS: 9:30 A. M. to 7 P. M.
No. 215 N. Main St., near Woolman, Butte, Mont.

P. CHRISTMAN, D. D. S.
Office, First Street, between Main and Oak,
Anaconda, Montana.

—TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—
By a new process. All Classes of Dental Work executed in first-class manner.
Artificial Teeth Without Plates.

DR. N. S. SNYDER.
—Physician and Surgeon of St. Ann's Hospital—
and Montana Union Railroad.

Cor. Main and Third Streets.

DR. STEPHENS.
OFFICE OVER BRANDY'S STORE, ENTRANCE
ON FIRST STREET.

Office hours 9:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., from 1:30 to 5 P. M., and from 6:30 P. M. to 9 P. M.

N. J. MCCONNELL & CO.,
ARCHITECTS.

—BUTTE, ANACONDA AND HELENA—
Leave all communications, orders for plans and specifications, with clerk at Montana Hotel. They will receive prompt attention.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHARLES HOUCK,
DEALER IN REAL ESTATE AND MINING STOCK

—Schroeder's Block—
STREET, FIRST ANACONDA

J. J. FERRELL,
MINING STOCKS OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON REASONABLE COMMISSION.

Office near First National Bank,
Broadway, Phillipsburg, Mont.

Fast Running!

THE GREAT NORTHERN

Leaves Butte at 7:30 A. M.,

and makes quicker time than any other line to St. Paul, Chicago and all Eastern points.

It is also the only road running a solid train from Butte to St. Paul making close connection at St. Paul and Chicago for all Eastern points.

J. E. DAWSON,
General Agent.

Phlunder's

OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER,
HEALTH RESTORER.

USE IT!
IT IS THE IDEAL MEDICINE.

It cures the Liver and Kidneys and Stomach, cures Headache, Dizziness, creates an Appetite, Purifies the Impure Blood, and Makes the Weak Strong.

Phlunder's

OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER,
PAIN-DRIVER,
KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR.

Used everywhere, \$1 a bottle; six for \$5.

WM. L. HOGE, President,
MARCUS DALY, Vice-President,
W. M. THORNTON, Cashier.

First National Bank

OF ANACONDA, MONT.

Capital, \$100,000.

Buy and sell Domestic and Foreign Exchange and transact a General Banking Business.

Collections promptly attended to, exchange drawn on London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Lyons, Paris, Hamburg, Berlin and all the leading cities of Europe.

American Exchange National Bank, New York; Omaha National Bank, Omaha; Union National Bank, Union; First National Bank, Butte; First National Bank, Helena; First National Bank, Great Falls; First National Bank, Missoula; First National Bank, Bozeman; First National Bank, Billings; First National Bank, Casper; First National Bank, Cheyenne; First National Bank, Colorado Springs; First National Bank, Denver; First National Bank, El Paso; First National Bank, Fort Collins; First National Bank, Fort Worth; First National Bank, Galveston; First National Bank, Houston; First National Bank, Indianapolis; First National Bank, Kansas City; First National Bank, Louisville; First National Bank, Memphis; First National Bank, Milwaukee; First National Bank, Minneapolis; First National Bank, New Orleans; First National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Philadelphia; First National Bank, Portland; First National Bank, St. Louis; First National Bank, St. Paul; First National Bank, San Francisco; First National Bank, Seattle; First National Bank, Spokane; First National Bank, Tacoma; First National Bank, Vancouver; First National Bank, Victoria; First National Bank, Washington; First National Bank, Wichita; First National Bank, Yonkers.

—DO YOU EAT?

As a matter of course you do. If you want to live high and at a moderate price put up at the

IDAHO HOUSE

When in Wallace, Idaho, Newly furnished rooms. Excellent table, set with all the market affords. In fact, a first class hotel. Don't overlook THE IDAHO. Meals, at cents. Board, \$5.50 per week. Special accommodations for commercial travelers.

KRATZER & JONES, Proprietors.

NOTICE.

I will build cottages for \$100 a room; inside lined and painted, and the outside with red brick or red and white chimney. Rooms built on lot 10 ft. x 40 ft. or 12 ft. x 40 ft. or 14 ft. x 40 ft. or 16 ft. x 40 ft. or 18 ft. x 40 ft. or 20 ft. x 40 ft. or 22 ft. x 40 ft. or 24 ft. x 40 ft. or 26 ft. x 40 ft. or 28 ft. x 40 ft. or 30 ft. x 40 ft. or 32 ft. x 40 ft. or 34 ft. x 40 ft. or 36 ft. x 40 ft. or 38 ft. x 40 ft. or 40 ft. x 40 ft. or 42 ft. x 40 ft. or 44 ft. x 40 ft. or 46 ft. x 40 ft. or 48 ft. x 40 ft. or 50 ft. x 40 ft. or 52 ft. x 40 ft. or 54 ft. x 40 ft. or 56 ft. x 40 ft. or 58 ft. x 40 ft. or 60 ft. x 40 ft. or 62 ft. x 40 ft. or 64 ft. x 40 ft. or 66 ft. x 40 ft. or 68 ft. x 40 ft. or 70 ft. x 40 ft. or 72 ft. x 40 ft. or 74 ft. x 40 ft. or 76 ft. x 40 ft. or 78 ft. x 40 ft. or 80 ft. x 40 ft. or 82 ft. x 40 ft. or 84 ft. x 40 ft. or 86 ft. x 40 ft. or 88 ft. x 40 ft. or 90 ft. x 40 ft. or 92 ft. x 40 ft. or 94 ft. x 40 ft. or 96 ft. x 40 ft. or 98 ft. x 40 ft. or 100 ft. x 40 ft.